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TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

Mr. BREESE hoped the Senate would indulge him by ta-This was the last day on which any bill originating in the Senate could be acted on by the House, and it became necessary, therefore, that it should be disposed of. They had been informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be the means of adding somewhere near half a milion to the proceeds Mr. BENTON briefly advocated the motion of Mr.

Mr. EVANS inquired if he was to understand the Senator

from Missouri as favorable to the motion; for, if so, he hoped would relieve him from the management of the Civil and Di-Mr. HUNTINGTON, (from his seat,) and I hope from

those I have in charge also.

Mr. BENTON could not think of such a thing. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was in very good hands where it was, and he desired to keep it there, having plenty of public business

Mr. EVANS must then insist on taking up the Civil and Diplomatic bill. There were so many amendments already made, that it would be impossible to have them engrossed in time. If, therefore, under the circumstances, the Senate saw occupy the little portion that remained, before taking up the special order, why be it so. Mr. BREESE insisted that the bill to graduate the price of

the public lands could not lead to any debate, having already been discussed at a prior session, and persisted in his motion.

It was perfectly relevant and strictly in order. It had been objected to it that it was a proper The question having been taken, it was decided in the negative, as follows :

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Benton, Breese,

FLAS—Messrs. Alten, Ashley, Atenison, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Hannegan, Houston, Mason, Soulé, and Westcott—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Rusk, Simmons, Upham, and Woodbridge—23.

out the word "Government," and insert "people of the Uni- a bill to raise revenue, not to regulate salaries. ted States.' A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. BUTLER, BAG-BY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, WESTCOTT, MASON.

and others participated, which the lateness of the hour and the exhausted state of the Reporter preclude him from giving.

Mr. MASON moved a substitute for the bill, which was, in

But the motion, after some further debate by Messrs. DAY-TON, CALHOUN. FAIRFIELD, CAMERON, and others,

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Berrien, Breese, Cal-salaries.

YPAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Berrien, Breese, Cal-houn, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hun-tington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Lou-siana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, Soule, Stur-geon, and Webster—27. NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Butler, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dr., Fairfield, Mason, Niles, Turacy, Westcott, and Yulee—18.

Be it enacted &c. That the President of the United States

Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ADDITIONAL REVENUE BILL. On motion of Mr. McKAY, the House resolved itself into mmittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr.

FICELIN in the Chair.) Mr. McKAY moved to take up the bill "to increase the

fexico;" which motion was agreed to.

The bill was read through for information, as follows: "A BILL to increase the revenue derivable from duties on

foreign countries.
"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That from and after the

have been in market and surject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at fifty cents per acre. This sec-tion to take effect from and after the first of May, eighteen

That was drawing years from No. No. 1 to the the mendment could not be in order. thundred and forty-seven, and to continue in force only during the existing war with Mexico, and for six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with her."

That was dr. for the war.

Mr. KEN

The bill was then taken up by sections for amendment, and the war.

the first section being read—
Mr. COCKE said that he had not risen to make a speech; being desirous that they should bear their just proportion of ing a reduction twenty-five per cent. on the salaries of all officers of Government which exceed \$1,000 and the pay of members of Congress, he said reduction to continue during the

Mr. TIBBATTS objected to the reception of the amendment as not being in order.

The CHAIR ruled it to be out of order for irrelevancy.

n a revenue point of view, as any item contained in the bill. went to increase the disposable revenue of the Treasury by aving a large annual amount of expenditure. The adoption of this one amendment would save more money to the Gov rnment than all the sections in the bill would raise: and he

Tellers were demanded and ordered on the appeal The CHAIRMAN stated his ground of decision to be, that this was a bill for "raising" revenue, whereas the amendment

proposed to save revenue. Mr. SCHENCK. The old proverb says a penny saved i

two-pence earned.

Mr. THURMAN spoke in support of the decision of th Chair: not exactly on the ground stated by the Chairman, but on another, more forcible. This was not a general bill raise revenue, but a bill limited to the increase of duties on mports and for the graduation of the price of the public lands t was a limited bill—limited to those two objects—the amendnent was on a subject wholly different; though its effect night be virtually to increase the revenue.

The CHAIR now stated, as an additional ground of irrele rancy in the amendment, that it was a provision to regulate the salaries of the officers of Government, and out of order on that account also.

Mr. HOPKINS said it was not a provision to regulate sa-

aries, but to tax salaries. He thought it quite as much in order to tax salaries as land.

Mr THURMAN insisted on his former objection: this was a limited bill, and the amendment was foreign to it.

Mr. HOPKINS contended that to save revenue was virtually to raise revenue. He hoped the decision of the Chair would be reversed.

Mr. GENTRY observed that, whatever might be the opin- ers. purpose of carrying on the war : the amendment went to keep evenue in the Treasury to carry on the war. And it had been calculated, on sufficient data, that its operation would be its coasts. to keep more money in the hands of the Government than would be brought into them by all the provisions of the bill.

It had been objected to it that it was a proposition to regulate the salaries of officers of Government: be it so. If i were, why not as well regulate salaries of officers as regulate the price of the public lands? It surely had as much to do with a revenue bill as graduation had.

Mr. COBB said that, however willing he might be to go for the object proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. $Coc\kappa r$,) he must vote against the appeal he had taken. That it would save money from going out of the Treasury was no reason to show it was in order in a revenue bill. To repeal bills which had been passed to satisfy private claims would also keep money in the Treasury, Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the bill to provide and yet would an amendment for such a purpose be in order some relief for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland;
On the same ground, it would be in order to insert a section in this bill repealing the lighthouse bill and the harbor bill.

The bill was amended by Mr. Crittender so as to strike

He thought the decision of the Chair very correct. This was willing to tax the pay of members of Congress and other officers at a proper time. But the true object of the amendment was apparent. It had been brought forward to prevent action on the bill—to defeat the bill. He hoped the House rould meet the question honestly, boldly, fearlessly. If Congress was not going to tax the people for the support of this war, let the bill be voted down, and let the country see who effect, to authorize the President to employ public ships in transporting, free of charge, the provisions raised by the people of the United States.

war, let the bill be voted down, and let the country see who they were that were disposed to skulk from meeting the responsibility of supporting the Government when engaged in a

ust and necessary war.

Mr. HOPKINS said that he skulked from no responsibility which pertained to the discharge of his public duty. He was entirely willing to vote for a tax upon tea and coffee; he was willing to tax the public lands; and he was willing also to tax

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cons) had said that he was ready to tax the pay of members—but it must be done "at the proper time." That was a time which never would arrive. The attempt had often been made, but it never had proved to be the proper time, and the thing could never be done. If there was skulking sny where, it was in taxing the pay of members of Congress. That measure never was and never would be in order. He thought there never could be a more appropriate time to adopt such a measure than in time of war. This amendment did not touch the smaller incumbents, but be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the People of the United States, to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the cause of the proper cause of the proper of the United States, to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the cause of the proper cause of the proper of the United States, to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the cause of the proper cause of the proper of the United States, to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the lars; and these persons were able to bear it. It was more strictly appropriate in their case, because Government put them Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the sum of \$500,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid. he never had skulked from his duty, and should not begin now. This was the proper time for such a measure, and the action of the House.

ropriety of raising revenue in one way or the other, by putting money into the Treasury or by keeping it in when it was there. The only question now was, whether such an amend-ment as that now proposed to this bill was relevant enough to be in order. The Chair ruled that it was not. Mr. R. tho revenue derivable from duties on imports, also from the sale of it was. His colleague (Mr. Thurman) had contended that the public lands, to aid in the prosecution of the war with this was a bill limited to two specific modes of raising revenue, to wit, by increasing duties on imports, and by reducing the price of the public lands. It was very true that the Committee of Ways and Means, in reporting this bill, had proposed those mports, also from the sales of the public lands, to aid in the two as proper modes of raising revenue; and the argument was, that therefore a Committee of the whole House on the tires of the Union must not go one inch beyond the line marking of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on tea and coffee imported thereafter into the United States from regard any thing connected with the revenue to be in or der that had not received the sanction of the Committee of the duty to Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means had passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on the following articles thereafter imported into the United States from foreign countries, namely: loaf and other refined sugar; coal; har iron tee of Ways and Means could suggest for the benefit of the committee of Ways and Means could suggest for the benefit of the whole argument.

countries, namely: loaf and other refined sugar; coal; bar iron manufactured by rolling; pig iron, round iron, as braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive; nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered; sheet iron, (except taggers') hoop iron; band or seroll iron; casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered; wood serews (of iron; spikes, cut or wrought, and white and red lead.

"See, 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem on the following articles imported thereafter into the United States from foreign countries, namely: resumble proposed of the same object. Well, that, to be sure, was "going it strong." See, 4. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall ease two years after the exchange and ratification of a treaty of peace with Mexico: Provided, That the duties laid by this act shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall have been imported previous to the day on which the said duties are to cease.

"See, 5. And be it further enacted, That all lands belonging to the United States which have been imported previous to the day on which the said duties are to cease.

"See, 5. And be it further enacted, That all lands belonging to the United States which have been imported previous to the day on which the said duties are to cease. to the day on which the said duties are to cease.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all lands belonging to the United States which have been in market and subject to entry for ten years, and not more than fifteen years, may be entered at one dollar per acre; all lands belonging to the United States, and which have been in market and subject to entry for fifteen years, and not more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such lands which have been in market and subject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such lands which have been in market and surject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such lands which have been in market and surject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such lands which have been in market and surject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such lands which have been in market and subject to entry for five years, may be entered at seventy-five entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five entry for five years, may be entered at seventy-five entry for five entry fo That was drawing very fine. No: let the war makers pay

Mr. KENNEDY. I thought it was the President that made

Mr. ROOT. Well; this amendment would help him with Mr. COCKE said that he had not risen to make a speech; the means to pay. But Mr. R. had another reason why he but, believing that this war had been brought about by the blunders of the officeholders of the General Government, and of the officers of the Government who now conducted the war to put a stop to the war, we should very speedily get a peace. Gentlemen professed to be very desirous of this; in fact they were fighting for nothing else. Well; adopt this amendment; Gentlemen professed to be very desirous of this; in fact they devel adopt this amendment, in from foreign countries, namely: manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty tax these officeholders so long as the war should continue, the salaries of such civil officers of the Government as were now enormously large, and thereby saving to the Treasury an amount equal if not greater than the bill itself would produce. He then moved to amend the first section, by striking out all thereof after the word "act," and inserting a proviso making a reduction twenty-five per cent, on the salaries of all them bear their bear their them bear their bear their them bear their bear their them bear them the proposed to tax by the present bill, were fighting for nothing else. Well; adopt this amendment, cents the square yard; and manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value them they cents the square yard."

Mr. FOOT moved to amend the section so as to increase the present duty on unmanufactured wool the present duty on unmanufactu let them stand the coin: let them bear their shares of its burdens along with other people.

And on all woollens ten per cent." Disagreed to.

Mr. GORDON moved to amend Mr. Poor's amendment as

Mr. R. was not now speaking as to what were the proper subjects of taxation: that was another thing.

He congratulated the country on the noble independent course pursued here by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr.

HOPKINS.) That gentleman acted in this matter in a consistent manner. He had from the beginning advocated the out of order, as the section to which his amendment was to act the alternate sections of land in and near public improve-

an amendment such as that he had offered was as important, | propriety of imposing taxes as we went on making appropria- | Mr. McCRATE moved to add at the end of the section : tions for the war: and now he went strongly for a proposi-tion which was to tax himself as well as others. Such war men as that Mr. R. could understand. But he could not unlerstand those who were loud for the war, and ready to lay taxes to raise revenue, but whom no power on earth could insisted that it was just as important to save money as it was get to tax their own pay to the amount of a single dollar, though the war should come to a dead stand. Though they vere not among the reviled fourteen who voted against the war, (no, nor were they worthy to unloose the latchet of their shoes,) yet they were ten times greater peace men, in practice and in effect, than any of those they so loudly denounced. Mr. STEWART suggested to Mr. Cocke a modification

of his amendment, so as to require the officeholders to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of their salaries. This would avoid Voices: "No, no: hold on to the money while it is in

he Treasury."]
Mr. HENLEY said he should rejuctantly be under the necessity of voting against the decision of the Chair. And he went with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Cocke) in is amendment, not merely because we were now in a war, ut because he thought, and always had, that all the salaries paid by this Government, from the salary of the President down to that of the little pages about the House, were too arge, and ought to be reduced.

Mr. REID called Mr. Henley to order for speaking to the

erits and not to the telecancy of the amendment.

Ine UHAIR reminded Mr. Raro that great latitude had een allowed throughout the debate, and the Chair did not like now to begin to restrain gentlemen.

Mr. HENLEY said the gentleman need not be alarmed, he was not going to be tedious. But he was glad in having portunity of voting to reduce the salaries of officehold. He had believed this to be proper before he came here ion of the committee as to the merits of the amendment, it was certainly in order. It was germain to the bill; it looked extravagance of those who thus received the public money to the same object, and would have the same effect. This he thought it was time a little of it was cut off and applied was a bill which went to put revenue into the Treasury for the This he thought it was time a little of it was cut off and applied vernment and pay its debts, and to provide for improving the rivers and harbors of the country, and erecting lighthouses on

The committee then rose for the purpose of limiting the Mr. HENLEY moved the usual resolution to close the de

oate in committee at 5 o'clock this day.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved to substitute 4 o'clock in he place of 5 o'clock.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend the resolution by mak ing it 5 o'clock on Monday next. Mr. VINTON moved to lay the resolution on the table which motion was decided in the negative: Yeas 66, nays 110.
The question was put on Mr. Stewart's amendment, and

Mr. STANTON moved to substitute "quarter after three" or the words "five o'clock." Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then agreed to, and

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session. There were now only a few minutes left to be approp o debate, which were occupied in the delivery of son marks by Mr. BOWLIN; after which— The debate was closed, and the committee proceeded

The question being stated on the appeal taken by Mr. Cocke from the decision of the Chair ruling Mr. C.'s amendment out of order, it was decided in the affirmative. So the Chair was Mr. McKAY then moved to amend the first section

above bill by striking out the words "passage of this act," and inserting "tenth day of March, 1847," s) as that the law shall go into effect on the 10th day of March, 1817. Agreed to. WENTWORTH moved to strike out the first section, so far as the same levies a duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. W. said he wished this motion to be regarded as a test

The question was put, and the amendment was rejected Ayes 92, noes 94.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved to strike out all of the first sec

tion (as amended) after the words "tenth day of March, 1847," and the following words of the second section: "Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act;" the effect of which amendment would exempt tea and coffee from duty.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to make the duty ten per cent. o

ea and coffee, instead of twenty per cent.

Mr. SAWYER rose to a question of order; and the rule

he amendment disagreed to.

Mr. PERRY moved to strike out all of the first section im-

proper manner of accomplishing it. Mr. H., however, was ready to vote this bill in almost any form—with this amend hereby repealed, and the duties under the tariff act of August ment, or without it. He had no purpose of embarrassing the 30th, 1842, be and the same is hereby revived and enacted."

schedules named in an act entitled 'An act for reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 30, 1846, except on schedule I, an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem." Disagreed to.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to add at the end of the first

all vessels or wares, articles and manufactures of glass; on ection: "And a duty of five per cent. ad valorem on sheath-

Disagreed to. Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved to strike out all after the enacting words of the first section and insert: "That, from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, for and during the continuance of the existing war with Mexico, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all imported articles whatsoever, except gold and silver, five per centum ad valorem, in addition to all duties now authorized by law." Disagreed to.

Mr. FOOTE moved to amend the first section by increasing

the duty twenty per cent. on "unmanufactured wool." ment, and it was agreed to: Ayes 93, nays 90.

The first and second sections of the bill were thus embodied into one section, omitting the duty on tea and coffee, so as to read as follows :

as to read as follows:

"Sec. I. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on the following articles thereafter imported into the United States from foreign countries, namely: loaf and other refined sugar; coal; bar iron manufactured by rolling: pig iron; round iron, as braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in a state of the sta serews, (of iron;) spikes, cut or wrought; and white and red

Mr. THIBODEAUX now moved to amend the above section by striking out "loaf and other refined sugars," and inserting "brown and other sugars, sirups, and molasses."

WM. G. BROWN moved an amendment taxing the pay of all officers of Government whose salaries could be constitutionally altered, and the pay of members of Congress, wenty-five per cent.

The CHAIR ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. BROWN appealed.

The question on the appeal was put, and the Chair sustained Mr. WOOD moved to amend the section (as the Reporter understood, for he could get no copy of the amendment) by increasing the duty on all articles of the tariff of 1816 fiv per cent., except wines and silk, and on those articles an inrease of twenty per cent. Disagreed to.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem on the following articles imported thereafter into the United States from foreign countries, namely: manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty

follows: "On wool three cents per pound, or twenty per cent. ad valorem." Disagreed to The question was put on Mr. Foor's amendment, and it

Mr. FOSTER here moved an amendment, which was ruled after the word "acre," "excepting from the operation of this

"An an additional duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on all manufictures of silk and of which silk shall be a component part ; on all manufactures of linen or flax or of which flax shall be a component part; on all spirits, cordials, wines, and on all cigars, and on all teas and coffee." Disagreed to. Mr SEAMAN moved to amend the section by striking of

"thity," and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty;" and also to stake out "twenty," and insert in lieu thereof "ten." So that it would read "twenty cents the square yard," and tencents the square yard." Disagreed to. 3 Mr J. R. INGERSOLL moved to add at end of the se-

ion, "and ten per cent. additional on sugar of lead, iron wire ind nails, and wrought iron tubes." Disagreed to. Ma W. G. BROWN moved to amend the section by in serting after "namely," "fire-bricks." Disagreed to. Ma ABBOTT moved to add at the end of the section

'and on all manufactures of flax ten per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mc COLLAMER moved to amend the section by adding, on copperas one cent per pound." Disagreed to.

Mt ARNOLD moved to amend the section by strikin

out "five" and inserting "ten," so as to make it an "ad Mr. THIBODEAUX moved to add to the section thus Also a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on brown and othe

Migars, molasses, and sirups." Disagreed to.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to insert after the word "name
y," "window glass and glass bottles." Disagreed to.

Mr. NORRIS moved to add at the end of the section and all manufactures of cotton and wool, or of which wool, whether carded or combed, is the component part of chief value." Disagreed to.

Mr. WOOD moved to substitute for the 1st and 2d section

e following: "That from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, five per cent ad valorem additional duties be imposed pon all manufactured articles mentioned in the 'act for reicing the duty on imports and for other purposes,' excep silks; ten per cent on tea and coffee ad valorem; twenty pe cent. ad valorem additional duty on champagne, sherry, Ma deira, and port wines, and on all manufactures of silk and Disagreed b. Mr. PAYNE meved to strike out the entire section

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, moved the following as

new section, to come in after section two: "Sec. - And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of July next there shall be paid twenty per centum ad act entit cles, that is to say: on woollen cloths and cassimeres; on all manufactures of cotton, which are dyed, colored, printed, or stained; on all laces; on bleached and unbleached linen, wors-

ted stuff goods, all manufactures of silk or of which silk is a component part; on leather; on spirits distilled from grain of their materials; on hemp and cordage; and on all kinds of wines: Provided, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the tobacce, the produce of the United States, is admitted into the several ports belonging to any foreign State, Kingdom, or the several ports belonging to any loreign State, Kingdom, or Government, producing or manufacturing any of the said enumerated articles, at a duty not exceeding the maximum or highest rate of duty chargeable on any of them, and that any American citizen may export the tobacco of the United States directly therefrom to any port or place of any such foreign State, Kingdom, or Government, and there dispose of the same upon as good terms as any citizen or subject of said State, Kingdom, or Government, so far as any regulating of Government. as good terms as my enter or subject of said state, Angrion, or Government, so far as any regulation of Government may affect the same, then the said additional duty of twenty per centum shall be remitted, so far as regards such of the said articles as are of the produce or manufacture of such State, Kingdom, or Government as shall admit the tobacco as aforesaid:

And provided, further, That according as any foreign State, Kingdom, or Government shall hereafter, from time to time, reduce the rate of duty improved upon the total contents. reduce the rate of duty imposed upon the tobacco, the produc of the United States, below the maximum or ingress rate of duty imposed by this act upon the aforegoing enumerated articles, and whenever the said reduction shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, then len cloths and cassimeres; on all manufactures of cotton, which len cloths and cassimeres; on all manufactures of cotton, which are dyed, colored, printed, or stained; on laces; on bleached and unbleached linen; on worsted stuff goods; on all manufactures of silk or of which silk is a component part; on leather; on spirits distilled from grain or other materials; on hemp and cordage; and on all kinds of wines—he reduced upon a like scale or corresponding reciprocal ratio, so far as regards such of the said articles as are of the produce or annufacture of such State, Kingdom, or Government as shall admit the to-

of such State, Kingdom, or Government as shall admit the co-bacco as aforesaid.

"Sec. — .And be it further enacted. That from and after the first day of July next there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in addition to those now levied under the act approved the 30th day of July, 1846, entitled 'An act re-ducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' that is to say: on iron in bars, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton; on bolt or bar iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty dollars per toe; on all posing the duty on tea and coffee, and to insert in lieu thereof an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on copper and metal sheathing, ten per cent. on silks of all kinds, and ten per cent. on linen and hempen goods. Disagreed to.

Mr. WOOD moved to add to the first section: "And on champagne, sherry, Madeira, and port wines, and on manufactures of silk, 50 per cent. ad valorem." Disagreed to.

Mr. CARROLL moved to add at the end of the first section: "And, for the purpose of raising revenue, the act of Congress of July 30, 1846, entitled "An act reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the duties under the tariff act of August 30th, 1842, be and the same is hereby revived and enacted." Disagreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to add to the end of the first section: "And that, from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, as there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon each of the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for reducing the shedules named in an act entitled "An act for good terms as any cutzen or subject of said State, Kingdom, or bovernment, as far as any regulation of Government may affect the same, then the said additional duty upon iron, not manufactured by rolling; on bolt or bar iron, made by rolling in whole or in part; on all manufactures of iron; on coal; on plan, moulded, and pressed glass, and on other glass ware ; plain, moulded, and pressed glass, and on other glass ware; on chia ware, porcelain ware, earthen ware, stone ware, and all other ware composed of earth or mineral substance, shall be remitted, so far as regards such of the articles above recited as are of the produce or manufacture of such State, Kingdom, or Government as shall admit the tobacco, the growth of the United States, as aforesaid: *And provided, further, That according as any State, Kingdom, or Government shall hereafter, from time to time, reduce the rate of duty imposed upon tobacto, the produce of the United States, below the maximum or kielest rate of duty imposed by this act upon the foregrowth. or highest rate of duty imposed by this act upon the foregoing ast enumerated articles, and whenever the said reduction shall be hade to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, then shall the duties upon the said articles last enumerated be reduced upon a like scale or corresponding re-ciptocal ratio, so far as regards such of the said articles as are of the produce or manufacture of such State, Kingdom, or Go-verament as shall admit the tobacco as aforesaid."

This amendment was disagreed to. Mr. STARKWEATHER then moved to strike out the second section and insert an amendment of which we could not get a copy. It was disagreed to. The fourth section of the original bill (now the third sec-

tion) was then read as follows : "Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the duties in-posed by this act shall cease two years after the exchange oiled, or ham-iron; band or amered; wood That the duties laid by this act shall be collected on all such

M: WENTWORTH moved to amend it by striking ou the words "two years." Disagreed to.
Mt. STEWART moved an amendment, "That the shall be assessed and paid an additional duty of 20 per cent-

on wines and other luxuries embraced in schedule B of the tariffact of 30th of July, 1846." Disagreed to.

Mr. EDSALL moved to add a new section: "That there shall be levied and collected a duty of 10 per cent. on all iron in bas, bolts, blooms, or slabs, manufactured in whole or in part by hammering." Disagreed to.

Mr. EWING, of Tennessee, now moved that the Commit-

tee rie. Disagreed to-Ayes 92, noes 95. Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved to strike out all after the

enacting words of the bill, except the last section, and insert : recent., except wines and silk, and on those articles an in-rease of twenty per cent. Disagreed to.

The third section of the original bill (being now the second the energy war with years of the per cent. on all importations of iron; coal; all manufactures of iron, manufactures of wood, manufactures of silk, manufactures of linen, and manufactures of worsted, and on wine and spirits of all kinds, and refined sugars and five per cent. upon all other imported articles whatever, except gold and silver." Disagreed to.

The next and last section was then read as follows "Ses. 4. And be it further enacted. That all lands belonging to the United States which have been in market and subject to entry or ten years, and not more than fifteen years, may be entry or ten years, and not more than liteen years, may be entered at one dollar per aere; all lands belonging to the United Stares, and which have been in market and subject to entry for fiften years, and not more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per aere; and all such lands which have been in market and subject to entry for more than twenty-five years, may be entered at fifty cents per aere. This section to take effect from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred. dred and forty-seven, and to continue in force only during the existing war with Mexico, and for six months offer the ratifica-

tion of a treaty of peace with her." Mr. GORDON moved to amend the section by inserting

ments to construct which the Government has heretofore made

ot obtain. It was disagreed to.

Mr. WILMOT moved so to amend "that no person or

the public lands provided for in this act, except the actual third time. settler upon the same." Mr. McCLERNAND moved to add to Mr. WILMOT'S amendment: "And provided, That the benefit of these reduced prices shall be extended to pre-emptors as well as to

other persons "
Mr. WILMOT accepted Mr. McCleanand's amendment; and, the question being put on the amendment as modified, it

was disagreed to. Mr. McCLERNAND then moved to add his amendment

to the end of the section. Disagreed to.

Mr. BOWDON moved an amendment to the end of the ection authorizing that the lands acquired by the United States, under a treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, lying the State of Alabama, may be entered after the 1st of June next at seventy five cents per acre. Disagreed to,
Mr. WENTWORTH moved to amend the section so that

the lands of the United States which have been in market for five years and not more than ten years, may be entered at one dollar per acre : for ten and not more than fifteen years, at 75 cents per acre; for twenty years, 50 cents per acre; and for

January, 1849, and after that period twenty cents per acre per annum shall be added to the price for five years; and, after the expiration of five years, ten cents per annum in addition thereto shall be added for another period of five years. Dis-

Mr. GROVER now moved to strike out the section.

The CHAIR decided the motion out of order. Mr. RATHBUN appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question was put upon the appeal, and the decision of ne Chair was reversed: Ayes 83, noes 87.

The question was then put on Mr. GROVER's motion, and was agreed to: Ayes 94, noes 81. it Mr. YOUNG moved to add a new section to the bill, viz : That there shall be imposed and collected an additional luty of ten per cent. on each and every article imported into the United States which is mentioned in schedule C, in the act entitled 'An act reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved July 30, 1846." It was disa-

Mr. HAMLIN moved the following as a substitute for the ill-it being the original bill, so altered as to impose addiional duties on silks, linens, spirits, wines, cordials, wool, and woollen and worsted goods, but omitting the section which proposes to graduate the price of the public lands :

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 10th of March, 1847, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on tea and coffee imported thereafter into the United States from foreign countries.

"Sgc. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the

passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on the following articles thereafter imported into the United States from foreign countries, namely: loaf and other refined sugar; coal; bar from manufactured by rolling; pig iron; round iron, as braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameer, inclusive : nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered ; iron;) spikes, cut or wrought, and white and red lead; on all manufactures of silk and of which silk shall be a component part; on all manufactures of linen or flax, or of which flax shall e a component part; on all spirits, cordials, wines, and ci-

gars, wool and woollen and worsted goods.
"See 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 10th day of March, 1847, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem on the tollowing articles imported thereafter into the United States from foreign countries, namely: manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and manufactures of cotton not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value twenty cents

the square yard.
"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the duties impose by this act shall cease two years after the exchange and rati-cation of a treaty of peace with Mexico: Provided, That the duties laid by this act shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandise as have been imported previous to the

which said duties are to cease.' Mr. WICK moved to amend Mr. HAMLIN's substitute by adding thereto the land section of the original bill, as follows adding thereto the *land section* of the original till, as intowed "Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all lands belonging to the United States, which have been in market and subject to entry for ten years and not more than fifteen years, may be entered at one dollar per acre; all lands belonging to the ed States, and which have been in marke entry for fifteen years and not more than twenty-five years, may be entered at seventy-five cents per acre; and all such ands which have been in market and subject to entry for more than twenty-five years may be entered at fifty cents per acre This section to take effect from and after the 1st of May, 1847 and to continue in force only during the existing war with Mexico, and for six months after the ratification of a treaty of

The CHAIR ruled the amendment of Mr. Wick out of

Mr. HAMLIN then modified his amendment by adopting Mr. Wick's proposition as a part of his substitute, and adding at the end thereof these words: "Provided. That the benefit of the reduction of the price of

the public lands authorized by this set shall extend to actual settlers and pre-emptors only." Mr. WENTWORTH moved to strike out the first section of the substitute, so far as it applied to tea and coffee.

This motion was agreed to—ayes 94, noes 83; and by it the remainder of the first section became a part of the second section, so as to make the two form the first section of the sub-Mr. GORDON or Mr. GROVER (we are not certain which

of them, for there was great confusion in the hall) then mov-

last section, which had been accepted by Mr. Hamlin at the suggestion of Mr. Wick. This motion was also agreed to— The substitute as thus amended was then agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the bill as amended; that is, the above substitute, as moved by Mr. Hamlin, but divested of the tax on Tea and Coffee, and of the section which propos-

ed to graduate the price of the public lands.

Mr. RATHBUN moved the previous question. Mr. ALBERT SMITH moved to lay the bill on the table; which question was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows : Yeas 78, nays 126. The previous question was then ordered; and the amend-

ment made in Committee of the Whole (the substitute bill) was agreed to by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Beaton, Brinkerhoff, Milton Brown Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Cummins, Darragh, Gorrett Davis, Delano, Da Mott, Dillingham, Dixon, Dockery, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, J. H. Ewing, Ed. H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giddings, Goodyear, Graham, Grinnell, Grover, Hale, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Henry, Hoge, E. B. Holmes, Hate, Hamim, Hampton, Harper, Henry, Hoge, E. B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, S. D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungertord, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Thos. Butler King, Levin, Lewis, Long, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McHenry, McHenry, Miller, Moseley, Newton, Niven, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathbun, Kipley, Julius Rockwell, J. A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Russell, Sawtelle, Scammon, S. benek, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, C. B. Smith, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux,

Thomasson, Benj. Thompson, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaten, White, Williams, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, and Young—105.

NAYS—Messrs. S. Adams, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Biggs, Jas. Black, Jas. A. Black, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Catheart, A. Changan, Reptor, Clarke, Chingan Brockenbrough, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Catheart, A.
Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke,
Cobb, Collin, Cottrell, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan,
Dobbin, Douglass Dromgoole, Ellet, Erdman, Faran, Ficklin,
Forer, Frics, Garvin, Giles, Gordon, Harmanson, Hastings,
Henley, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, Geo. S. Houston,
Edmund W. Hubard, Jas. B. Hunt, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll,
James H. Johann, Joseph Johann, George, W. Jones, Sen-James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Sea-born Jones, Kaufman, Kenn-dy, Lawrence, Leake, Leffler, LaSere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McCleroand, McDaniel, James McDowell, McKay, John P. McCernand, McDaniel, James McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, B. Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Phelps, Pilsbury, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thos. Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Strong, Jas. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Woodward, Woodworth, and Vota 103.

The question now being on ordering the bill, as amended,

Mr. CUMMINS moved to reconsider the vote on ordering the main question to be put, (the previous question.)

Mr. J. P. MARTIN moved that the House do now ourn. Disagreed to.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on reconsidering the vote on ordering the main question, and decided in the negative-Yeas 104, pays 105. Mr. BOYD asked the Speaker if his vote would alter the

The SPEAKER replied that it would not

donations of land." Disagreed to.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order, it having been once before made, since the previous question was The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order, it having

moved, and rejected. The bill as amended in Committee of the Whole was persons shall be entitled to the benefits of the reduced price of then ordered to be engrossed, and was engrossed and read a

> The question was stated, Shall the bill pass? when Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved the previous question.
>
> Mr. McCLELLAND moved that the House adjourn. Dis

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question ordered, viz : Shall the bill pass?

The question was decided by year and nays as follows : YEAS-Messrs. Arnold, Bell, James Black, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Buffington, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Catheart, Collamer, Crozier, Cummins, Darragh, De Mott, Dillingham, Uixon, Edsail, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Faran, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Goodycar, Grover, Hamlin, Henley, Elias B. Holmes, Hungerford, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Presion King, Levip, Lewis, Long, McClean, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, Mclivaine, Marsh, Newton, Niver, Perey, Pollock, Barsey, Ruthine,

Long, McClean, McGrate, Joseph J. McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, Newton, Niven, Perry, Pollock, Rapsey, Rathtun, Relle, Julius Rockwell, Sawtelle, Scammon, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, James Thompson, Trumbo, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Yong, Yost—68.

NAYS—Messrs, Abbott, Stephen Adams, Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayley, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, M. Brown, Won, G. Brown, Lab. C. Clamman, Anonatia, A. Chamman, Won, G. Brown, Lab. C. Clamman, Anonatia, A. Chamman, Won, G. Brown, Lab. C. Clamman, Charke, Cobb, Cocke, Collin, Cortrell, Cranston, Cullum, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Delano, Dobbin, Dockery, Dromgole, Ellett, Edwin H. Ewing, Ficklin, Fries, Gentry, Giddigs, Giles, Gordon, Graham, Grinnell, Hale, Hampton, Harpanson, Harper, Hastings, Henry, Hilliard, Hoge, Isaac E. Hornes, Hopkins, Hough, John W. Huston, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washingto, Hunt, James B. Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seahora Jones, Fanfrow, Kannach, David W. Free, Sanfrow, Kanna Washingto, Hunt, James B. Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Janson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seabora Jones, Saufman, Kennedy, Daniel F. King, Thos. Butler King, Lawrence, Leake, Leffler, LaSere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClellad, McClernand, McDaniel, James Me-Dowell, McGaughey, Selhenry, McKay, John P. Martin, Barelay Martin, Miller, Mayris, Morse, Moseley, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payris, Morse, Moseley, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payris, Perrill, Phelps, Pilsbury, Reid, Ritter, Roberts, John A. Backwell, Root, Runk, Sawyer, Schenek, Scaman, Seddon, Mexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Strong, Thibodeaux, Benjamin Thempson, Jacob Thompson, Tibbatts, Tilden, Towns, Tredway, Vance, Vinton, Wick, Winthrop, Woodruff, Woodward, Woodworth, Wright—136.

So the bill was rejected. Mr. ROOT moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of Mr. WENTWORTH moved to lay the moion to recon-

Mr. WOODWORTH moved that the House adjourn. Dis-The question was then put on Mr. WENTWORTH'S motion.

and it was agreed to, and the motion to reconsider was laid on

Monday, March1, 1847. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Senate bill to provide some relief for the suffering peo-

le of Ireland was read twice; when—
Mr. G. W. JONES moved that it be laid upon the table. The question was put, and decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. John Q Adams, Stephen Adams, Arnold,
Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, James A. Black,
Boyd, Brinkerhoff, William G. Brown, Burt, Augustus A.
Chapman, R. Chapman, Chase, Cobb, Cocke, Cullom, Collamer, Chapman, R. Chapman, Chase, Cobb, Cocke, Cullom, Collamer, Collin, Cottrell, Cranston, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Dillingham, Dobbin, Dockery, Ellett, Ellsworth, Picklin, Garvin, Gentry, Gordon, Graham, Grover, Harmanson, Hopkins, Geo. S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hungerford, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Laborette, College, College, Andrew Laborette, College, Coll James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Preston King, Leake, McKay, Marsh, J. P. Martin, B. Martin, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Perrill, Perry, Pilsbury, Reid, Rhett, Ripley, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Leo. H. Sims, Simpson, Stark weather, Thibodeaux, Jacob Thompson, Tredway, Willege, Woodway, 175.

Wilmot, Woodward—75.

NAVS—Messee. Abbott, Ashman, James Black, Brodhead, Carroll, Catheart, John G. Chapman, Crozier, Dargao, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Douglass, Dunlap, Edsall, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Foot, Giles, Goodyear, Grinnell, Hale, Hamlin, Harper, Hastings, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, C.J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, La Sere, Lewis, Long, Maelay, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, J. J. McDowell, McGaughey, MeHenry, McIlvaine, Morse, Moseley, Newton, Nivan, Parish, Pollock, Ramsey, Reife, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Rasell. Scammon, Schenck, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Wilmot, Woodward-75. sell, Scammon, Schenck, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Stewart, Strohm, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Tibbatts, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, Winthrop, Weight-78

Mr. LEVIN moved that the said bill be referred to the

mmittee of Ways and Means, with the following instruc-"Whereas the proposed relief for Ireland cannot even apply in emoliient to the evil, and is designed to afford food for par-y vultures to feed upon, rather than bread for the starving

'And whereas the people of the United States themselves are contributing in the most liberal manner to afford that aid which the Congress of the United States cannot constitution

are excluded from the benefit of American almshouses and non-houses because of the influx of foreign paupers and crimnals who now fill them to overflowing:

"And whereas THE AMERICAN POOR have claims upon the

Be it enacted. That the like sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of fuel and flour, for the benefit of such American poor as may be found in a state of distress, and the President of the United States is hereby directed to distribute the same in such manner and in such proportion as he may deem ex-

instructions was not in order.

Mr. LEVIN appealed from this decision. And the question being put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House" it was decided in the affirmative. Mr. CARROLL moved that the bill be referred to the Com-

The SPEAKER decided that the motion to refer with these

nittee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report the Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT moved to commit the bill o a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, nd make it the special order of the day for two o'clock this day,

and moved the previous question.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order. Several points of order and inquiries were here made: after

Hear to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union out of order, as the motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means took precedence. This was an erroneous decision: the motion to commit to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union took precedence of all other motions to refer, and the question would accordingly be first put on Mr. Hunr's motion.

Mr. BOYD inquired what would be the effect of the pretous question, if seconded the SPEAKER said it would bring the House to a direct ote on committing the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The previous question was seconded and the main question viz. Shall the bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union? It was decided in the negative : Yeas 69, nays 107. The motion recurred on referring the bill to the Commit tee of Ways and Means—the previous question still operating.

Mr. CARROLL inquired if the question on the amendment to the motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and

Means, viz. "with instructions to report the bill forthwith," was not to be put? The CHAIR stated it was not, as Mr. C. had withdrawn it.

and Means. Mr. WINTHROP, from the Committee of Ways and

Means, to which was referred numerous memorials from the

various colleges and literary institutions of the country, pray-

ing that books, instruments, and apparatus imported for the use of colleges and institutions of learning, may be exempted from the payment of duty, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. The committee was discharged

Mr. WINTHROP, from the same committee, to which was referred the Senate bill to exempt certain articles emported for literary institutions from the payment of duty, reported the